

THE EDITOR OF THE CAROLINIAN,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Newport (N. H.) Eagle*.
FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

Obed Slow was one of your real Vermonters. He measured exactly six feet seven without his cowhides, and there was no one but allowed him to be the clumsiest and stoutest fellow the town of N. afforded. Obed was considered the very cream of the parish. He boasted of three titles, viz:—Justice of the peace, Capt. of Militia, (termed by the vulgar the *hedge fence*), and hog reeve. Moreover, he was proprietor of as he said, the best farm in the town; and every young lady assented that all that seemed lacking for his comfort, was a partner of his honors.

Capt. Obed, as he was called, had lingered to the age of forty in single blessedness, without the idea of matrimony once entering his cranium. But one Sunday, that little rogue of a Cupid showered upon him a volley of arrows as he cast his eyes upon the buxom form of Deacon Patch's daughter Dolly, who was sitting in the singer's seat. The same heart that had laid forty years squeezed up in the breast of Capt. Slow, beat about like the pendulum of a clock. Every one observed that Obed did not fall asleep more than once during the forenoon services, and when he returned home from meeting, his head hung down like a mushroom at noon day.

The beautiful person of Dolly Patch was a continually uppermost in Obed's thoughts, and now he proceeded straight away to consult his mother on the affair. Obed, with a brave heart, declared to her the whole tale of his loves and his incapability of managing such "smooth affairs." "Oh, Obed," said the old lady, taking a pinch of snuff, "oh, Obed, dear, despatch right up; there's a beginning in every thing." Obed thought exactly so; it is said, that he was seen about ten in the evening, wallowing through the snow across the lots, towards Deacon Patch's house. When Obed was at the door, his courage began to fail him, and he was on the very point of turning back, when his mother's words flashed across his mind and he with almost desperate courage gave one loud rap on the door with his huge and half frozen fist, which was answered by the sharp bark of the old house dog and Deacon Patch's double bass voice, with a "Get out Paw walk in." After a few thumps of feet against the door way, the sharp and frosty visage of Obed Slow was seen to peer from out a bear skin cap, and great coat of buff colored cloth.

Captain Slow, after doffing his apparel and giving the Deacon two or three hearty shakings of the hand, and making Dolly one of his military bows, in which he displayed to perfection a figure 3, very moderately helped himself to a seat in Mrs. Patch's arm chair.

Fortunately for Obed, the Deacon had just taken his last quart of cider, and drawn on his red night cap, to follow Mrs. Patch, who had just retired, and, after bidding Dolly to "take good keer of the fire," withdrew, leaving the Captain and Dolly by themselves. Now this Dolly was a "real creature" for a joke; she, at this very time, had a lover to whom she expected soon to be married; and now she had a fine opportunity to play a joke on the Captain; therefore she concluded to be as fond of him as possible. Soon the clock told 11, and Obed began to think it high time to have matters operating, as he felt rather drowsy. But he could not think of a single word that would apply to his case. Dolly sat looking into the fire, seemingly very much embarrassed, but slyly laughing at the Captain's difficulty.

Captain Slow at length thought this was the time to "do or die"; and he attempted to speak, but his heart seemed to fly up in his throat and stop his utterance.

"I declare how this ere fire smokes," observed Dolly. "Oh, that's cause you are so harnsum, Dolly—they say a beauty draws smoke," said Obed, who now tho't he had done wonders. But it happened that the smoke was no the Captain's side of the fireplace. Dolly could hardly keep from laughing, as she rose and came in front of Obed to regulate the fire.

As soon as she approached near enough, the Captain with a bold heart, seized her by the waist, and drew her into his capacious arms. "Blush not, gentle reader, but consider that these events occurred in the days of our grandfathers, when such things were common even in parties, to say nothing of courtship." Dolly sat as mute as a kitten, with the exception of a little squirming a first. The Captain was in ecstasies at his good fortune, but after a half hour he almost repented his forwardness. Now this Dolly was quite a sizeable girl, weighing at least two hundred; she knew it too, and had not the remotest idea of altering her position. Obed bore her weight as patiently at first as he could but soon he began to experience sundry prickling sensations in his legs. To ask her to rise, would be perhaps, to sacrifice what he considered his dear bought advantage;—on the other hand to let her remain he could not. The heat of the fire, added to his exhausted spirit, soon brought Morpheus (great favorite of Obed) to his assistance, and the hand which had so lately clasped Dolly's arm dropped helpless by his side. The mischievous Dolly now carefully freed herself from him, and replaced on his knees in her state; a large churn filled with butter milk, and betook herself to bed as fast as possible, laughing well at the joke she had played on the captain.

In the mean while, the sleeping Obed was dreaming at the rate of at least "ten knots an hour." He thought his legs were screwed into a blacksmith's vice, and all his efforts to disengage himself were fruitless. At length, as the pain increased, Obed gave one desperate leap, and oversteering the churn and its contents, found himself astride the old house dog in the other corner, who set up such a hideous yelping as caused the Deacon to yell out "fire and murder" most lustily.

Just as Obed found his feet and had fairly opened his eyes, he beheld the forms of the Deacon and his consort, clad in their night clothes, emerging from their sleeping apartment, the former armed with his walking cane, and the latter with her broom, drawn up in battle array. But Obed, like a wise military man, thought it more expedient to make a glorious retreat, than to stand the chance of battle, and suiting the action to the thought, he was off as fast as his legs could carry him, nor did he stop to look behind, until at the door of his own mansion.

Suffice it to say, this was Capt. Obed Slow's "First and last Courtship," and although his visage grew somewhat longer, and he kept his room for a week or two, his misfortune did not break his heart. He retained his farm and tides to the day of his death, thinking his lucky stars that "twas his fate to have the trouble and expense of a wife. Dolly Patch was married to her first love just six weeks from the eventful night, the transactions of which are above recorded.

Immense Wealth.—The house of Rothschild, a branch of which is established in London, is computed to be worth more than seventy millions of pounds sterling; about one thirtieth of the national debt. This house was established in Frankfurt (Germany) about the close of the last century, by M. A. de Rothschild, who died in 1812, leaving his business to his six sons, all living. *Journal of Humanity.*

From the *Constitutionalist*.
The year about to commence is a peculiar one. Its return brings to the ladies many privileges, which at other times are allowed to the men alone. The purpose of this paper is to advise them of the fact—for it is quite possible, that they may not be aware of it, and to advise them to take advantage of it.

I have sometimes been at a loss, to account, why before the return of leap year is welcomed with less manifestation of joy of late years, than formerly—and why the ladies of this day seem less disposed to use its privileges, than were our grandmothers. Had I been shut up in my chambers, with never a visitor to enlighten me on the usages of modern life, I should have inferred an alarming indifference on the part of the ladies, to matrimony. But occasionally a young friend goes his way among my columns—and from that source I learn that the ladies have no stronger objection to marriage at this day than when I was a youth. I am therefore driven elsewhere to account for the seeming indifference with which the return of leap year is regarded.

A friend, whom I mentioned this matter, suggested, that it grows out, not of carelessness about matrimony, but of the change, which has been wrought of late years in the usages of life. A young man, he assured me, finds far obstacles to deter him from making known in divers ways to the individual of her favor, her willingness to receive such advances as he may desire, to make toward the accomplishment of the object she has in heart. This assurance of my friend, seems a little uncivil, I pray not to be held responsible for its truth. He further informs me, that when a match appears desirable, the friends of the couple take the matter in their hands and by means of a little good natured scandal, finally persuade the young man, that they have a partiality for each other—so that in a short time they are passively induced to believe that fortune has designed them for man and wife, thus the catastrophe which fortune, aided by a few kind friends to the parties, seems anxious to consummate actually occurs in a few months.

Now all this may be well. But I have prejudices in behalf of the modesty of life in my youth—and I believe they are not wholly unreasonable. I am partial to the old modes of courtship and marriage, and it has given me such grief, to learn the changes which modern inventions have introduced in these matters. I would have the men in common years do the chief part of the courting. But lest some of the girls of my youthful recollections may complain, I advise that the ancient usages of leap year be forthwith restored. And that it be enjoined upon the men to cease for one year after the first of January next, to neglect admiring love, or address the ladies and that it be advised to the ladies, to address the gentlemen in the same manner & with the same privileges heretofore practiced and enjoyed by the gentlemen.

And with the expectation, that this injunction and advice will be kindly read and joyfully obeyed, I intend forthwith to direct my servant to prepare my apartments white wash the walls, brush down the cobwebs, remove the old shoes, hats, coats, pantaloons, stockings, boxes, wood, pipes, tobacco, &c. &c. in fine, to set things to rights generally about the premises—that is, to arrange them in such order, that I can discover, at any time after a week's search, any book, paper or other things I may desire. All this I design to have done to place my apartment in commodious order to receive visitors. Notice is therefore hereby given, that my apartments in Dekolite Alley, up three flights of stairs will be open for one week next after the 1st of January, A. D. 1832 during fashionable visiting hours, every day of the week. Seated at M. and M. vi, excepted. All young ladies, not above forty five nor under thirty, who can admire gray hairs, freckled faces, wrinkled cheeks and toothless gums are assured of a hearty welcome.

ANTHONY SWEETTHISTLE.
P. S. A friend at my shoulder, suggests that my invitation will be fruitless—as unmarried ladies never are more than nineteen.

Liberty.—At a meeting of the friends of the American Tract Society, held on Tuesday evening, to consider the claims of that Institution upon their co-operation and aid four thousand dollars were subscribed by twenty-five individuals. There was one subscription of \$1000, one of \$500, one of \$300 &c. *New York Jour. of Com.*

Reflections on Death. The following sublime effusion, which we do not remember to have read before, and with the authorship of which we are entirely unacquainted, seemed to fall into our hands a day or two since, among other relics of a deceased friend. A fine imagination is blest with a fervent piety, in reflections like these.

Charleston Courier.
"Heaven! what a moment must be that, when the last flutter expires on our lips! What a change! Tell me ye who are deepest read in nature and in God, what new worlds are unrolled! What new being do we receive? Whither has that spark, that unseen, that uncomprehended intelligence fled? Look upon the cold, livid, ghastly tree that lies before you? That was but a shell, a gross and earthly covering which held for a while the immortal essence which has now left it—left it, to range, perhaps, through illimitable space; to receive new capacities of delight, new powers of preception, new glories of beatitude! Ten thousand fancies rush upon the mind as it contemplates the awful moment between life and death! It is a moment big with imagination's greatest hopes and fears; it is a consummation that clears up all mystery—resolves all doubts—which removes contradiction and destroys error. Great God! what a flood of rapture may at once burst upon the departed soul! The unclouded brightness of the celestial regions—the pure existence of the ethereal spirits—the solemn secrets of nature may then be divulged; the immediate unity of the past, the present and the future; strains of unimaginable harmony, forms of imperishable beauty, may then suddenly disclose themselves, bursting upon the delighted senses and bathing them in measureless bliss! The mind is lost in this excess of wondrous light, and does not turn from the heavenly vision to one so gloomy, so tremendous, as the departure of the wicked! Human fancy sinks back appalled—while Hope and Charity whisper to the bleeding heart that there where all mercy is, there too will be forgiveness!"

The Farmer.—Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the lighted assembly, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts, do not sooth and entertain the mind of man in any degree, like the verdant plain, the camellied mead, the fragrant grove, the melodious birds, the sportive beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of the agriculturalist for other employments. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the husbandman is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable, which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blessed. It is that on which every thing depends. True it is laborious; but, then, labor brings health, and health is the fountain of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is the condition of independence. His little domain is his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim or caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of summer's noon and by the long winter's evening fire, he has much time for his newspapers and his books and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

RAIL ROAD.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner of Thursday remarks—"At this very moment, when a Lullian atmosphere is turning to ice every Canal and river in the land, the well-filled cars are gliding over our Railroad at the rate of ten miles an hour, whilst the horse-path, frozen to diamond hardness, and as even, though not as smooth, as glass, seems alive."

to invite the noble animal to increased speed, and reduce his task of traction one of comparative ease and pleasure. To prefer a Canal to a Railroad, is to go to the extreme of folly, there is not one advantage which the former possesses which is not also possessed by the latter, in an equal degree. The latter may be truly said to be free from all objections which apply to the former.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John C. Williams, of Cincinnati, to be Surveyor General of Public Lands, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Territory, vice William Lytle, deceased.

John Brown Trist, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor General of Public Lands, in the State of Louisiana, vice James Baker, resigned.

Edmond Christman, of Virginia, to be Marshall of the United States, for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice John Pegram, deceased.

John Sharpe, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice George B. Porter, appointed Governor of Michigan Territory.

James Poole, of Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia, vice Benjamin Reeder.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last says:

It is understood, that of the high appointments made by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, those of Mr. Secretary Woodbury and Mr. Attorney General Tandy, have been confirmed by the Senate; and that the residue have not yet been acted upon.

COMMUNICATION.

An extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Concord—Session at Statesville, N. C., Oct. 1831.

"The following Resolutions and Resolutions on the Sanctification of the Sabbath, were presented to Presbytery, read and adopted, viz:

"Believing that all worldly business and travelling on the Christian Sabbath, except for purposes of mercy, necessity and mercy, and all worldly business and amusement on that day, are contrary to the Divine will, and injurious to the social, civil and religious interests of men; we, the subscribers, agree that we will abstain from all such violations of the Sabbath, and that we will use our influence to persuade our own families and others to do the same.

"Resolved, That we recommend to all the Ministers of this Presbytery, in their respective congregations, to preach on this subject before the close of the present year; and that in each congregation there be an enrollment of names, under this general agreement and that a return of the result be made by each Minister to Presbytery.

"Ordered, that the stated Clerk publish the same in some of the weekly papers within the bounds of Presbytery."

Miners & Farmers Journal

True Nobility.—Schiller, the German Poet, had a passion of nobility conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany, which he never used. Turning over a heap of papers in the presence of a friend, he came to his portrait, and said it rarely fell to his friend, with this observation: "I suppose you do not know I was a nobleman; and I should be in the mass of miscellaneous papers in which it had long lain undisturbed. Schiller's friend might have answered, after this action, 'I did not before know you were noble—I know it now.'"

Sagacity.—The Caroline, frigate Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned by human beings she was hauled from the beach, and the Elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This noise was an animal was afterwards launched into the surf, and reached the shore though not as smooth, as glass, seems alive.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.

MY AUNT.

My aunt has many queer notions,
She never butters her bread;
She declares that the butter
Are things not fit to be read;
She thinks that to flirt is a crime,
And especially with youth;
And she thinks the "Paradise Lost,"
Is every syllable true.
My aunt has got to her spectacles,
Though without them she sees well
enough;
She is very well versed in politics,
And thinks that the clergyman
Are as wise as can be;
She thinks that the Pope is the Pope—
But there she agrees with me.
She dreams she can tell the mark that is
left
On my cousin's lip by a kiss
And of all her antic theories
I am sure not to muddle with her.
She might tell the track of a bird through
the air,
The track of a ship on the sea—
On the viewless heart, not the visible lip,
The stamp of a kiss will be!

VARIETY.

Another Fire Kind.—The New York Journal of Commerce states, that at Chaubert's exhibition, a few days ago, J. H. Patton, Esq., a dilettante of the bar, and a theoretical and practical chemist, actually went through with all the performances, exactly as Mr. C. himself did. Mr. Chaubert rubbed a red hot shovel several times over Mr. Patton's tongue face eyes and hair. Mr. Patton then went into the oven, which was heated to 550 degrees, and remained there one minute. He describes the sensation as being that of a burning heat on the face for the first moment; after that, the perspiration started, and it was comparatively comfortable.

Appendix to Cousin Sally Dillard

A LAWYER BAFLED.
In some Court of justice in North Carolina, or somewhere else, the "locus in quo" is not very material; a land cause was being tried. The plaintiff's counsel, a very nice little man, not at all remarkable for bashfulness or any thing of that sort, had proposed, as he believed, every thing necessary to his obtaining a verdict, except the title of the land in dispute (nearly valueless perhaps). To prove this last, but important, point in his case, he recalled up a Dutchman of the name of Suber, who, with many preparatory flourishes he assured the Court would prove the matter to a fraction. To witness was sworn, and the following examination took place.
Attorney.—You are well acquainted with this land, Mr. Suber, will you have the goodness to inform the Court and Jury what an acre of that land is worth?
Suber.—It's about worth the grubbing of it.
Attorney.—(Not at all disconcerted.) Well, Mr. Suber, and what is the grubbing of an acre of the land worth?
Suber.—It's about worth the land.
Attorney.—(Resolved to clinch the Dutchman this trial.) Well, Mr. Suber, and pray what would you grub an acre of the land for?
Suber.—I would grub it for it.

A DIFFICULTY.

We find the following article in the Boston Liberator—it is a letter to the Editor.
Dear Geo.
Macon, (Geo.) Nov. 10, 1831.
Dear Sir—I regret to inform you that our mutual friend, Mr. John Lamb, got into a difficulty last evening in consequence of receiving your laudable paper. A mob of unprincipled vagabonds assembled around his house, and violently took him out, and tarred and feathered him!! They then poured oil on his head, and set fire to it!! They next carried him on a rail to the river and ducked him!! And then returned with him to a post near Darrault and Simms' Tavern, and whipped him!! They are now preparing your effigy, with the determination to burn it.
I blush for my native state, to think that such a spirit of opposition and bitterness could pervade our community; but I can truly say that northern men who reside among us, are more violent against the Liberator than our native Georgians.
Yours with respect.

SAUER KRAUT.

This is called rubbing, much used in Germany, is an excellent and whole-some article of diet, and cheap and efficient preparation for long keeping. It may

not be agreeable to an untasted palate, but is much liked by all accustomed to its use, and the relish is easily acquired as that for mustard, tomatoes, pickles, and a hundred other things that we learn to love in order to enlarge the circle of our enjoyments. Every new taste is a new pleasure. The following is the mode of preparation.
Shred cabbage fine and lay it in a barrel—first a sprinkle of fine salt, then a layer of a few inches of cabbage, and so on alternately until the barrel is filled, beating it down soundly with a heavy maul or pestle at every layer.

Eighty to one hundred cabbages and three pints or two quarts of salt will fill a barrel. Cover it with a head that will just pass down within the barrel, on which lay heavy weights. So on pour on the whole, after filling, a gallon or two of strong brine. After sometime softening and fermenting it will be fit for use. It may be boiled with pork, or fried.
COUSIN TABITHA

Suicide.—We learn from a letter received in this city, that John P. Bates, Esq. attorney at law of Anson County, by the use of laudanum, voluntarily put an end to his existence on the 5th ult.
Raleigh Star.

A young fellow asked Dr. Johnson one day abruptly, "Pray sir, what and where is Palmyra?" "I heard some body talk last night of the ruins of Palmyra," "Tis a hill in Ireland," replies Johnson, "with palms growing on the top, and a hog at the bottom, and a they call it Palm mi-ra."—Boswell's life of Johnson.

FRESH, FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances, at reduced prices, entirely for cash; consisting of
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets, Bages, Flannels, Cambrics, Plaids; Merino for Ladies' Dresses, Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cashmere Shawls and Tippets; a great variety of handsome Prints, Bordering and Furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Padings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestic, Crape and Gauze Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crap. de Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarcenet, Senchew and Placetees; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Mullins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Gapes; Hatter's Trimmings, Lorgnon, Durable and Navarino Bonnet; Swan Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle, Traces, Gigs, mounting Saddlers' trimmings, Roping, Bagging, plough Mouldboards, bear anchor Soling, Cloths &c.
The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention.
JOHN MURPHY.

—ALSO—

30 Bbls. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Bbls. Prime Green Coffee.
30 Bags strong scented Rice.
Pee, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt, Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c.
CALL AND SEE J. W.
Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in the market.
JAMES HUIE.

All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVE, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times.
Salisbury, May 21. 731f

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.
JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th.

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telegraph, Columbia, S. C. and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to
J. LAMAR

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office.

SELLING OFF!! COME & BUY BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers, surviving partner of the firm of Kyles & Meenan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS. Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make an immediate settlement. They must, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBT KYLE, Surviv. partner of Kyles & Meenan, of K & M. Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 6 10

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber has just opened a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' French Boots, Ladies' half foxed do; Ladies' best quality of Gentlemen's Boots, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON. Salisbury, Dec. 28th 1831.

To the Public.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON having dissolved their partnership in the business establishment of Cheraw, all persons indebted to Scott & Brandon of that place are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims to present them for payment.

Business continued as heretofore by Brandon and Scott at Wadesboro' where they can be had for cash or country produce in exchange, all kinds of Fancy Goods, Groceries &c. on the most liberal terms.
Oct. 22nd 1831. J. SCOTT. A. W. BRANDON.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

In Equity Oct. Term. 1831.

CHRISTIAN LEES Administrator of Geo. Hunter, dec'd.

Original Bill to the Subject lands to the T. Hunter & others, payment of debt. In this case it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel P. Hunter, one of the defendants in this case does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, that unless he appear at our next court of Equity, to be held for Stokes County, at the Court House in Germantown on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte. — Copy from minutes.
JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

FIFTH CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington 26th October, 1831.

THE Accounts of the Marshals of the United States, in relation to the Fifth Census, being in a course of final settlement, all persons who have been employed by the Marshals in that service, are requested to give information to this Department of the amount received by them, and of that which remains due from the several Marshals, by whom they were respectively employed.

Oct. 28th, 1831. To be published three times in the newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Patent Office, Oct. 24th 1831.

APPLICANTS for Patents are hereby notified, that in future, no patent for any Machine, or improvement therein, will be issued, until a good model thereof be furnished to this Office.

By order of the Secretary of State, JOHN D. CRAIG Superintendent.

Oct. 24, 1831. Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will please to insert the above, three times, and furnish their accounts to the Patent Office.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL and it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable mode. — Fayetteville April, 1st 1832

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$1, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual prices.

DOCT. GILES, New & Desirable,

HAS removed his shop to the red office formerly occupied by his father as clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr. Chas. Fishers.

N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832. 4 7

A. TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public, as

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND FORWARDING AGENT.

He is provided with commodious ware houses for storing Cotton and other produce, and proposes making liberal advances, when required. He will occupy the of the B. & T. moments East of the Planter's House. A constant supply of

GROCERIES

will be kept on hand, and all orders from a country punctually attended to. Fayetteville, Dec. 18th 1831. 600 f

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership, under the firm of Healy & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call, as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction. P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.
Dec. 17, 1831. JOHN H. HEALY, ANDREW HUNT.

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. He also continues the manufacture of Snyza and Tux WASH, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.
Old Copper, Pewter, Feather's Fallow, Bone-ware, and Wool, taken in exchange.

W. J. JONES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, in Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House. October 24th, 1831. 92f

VALUABLE

Catawba Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a petition filed in the Court of Equity for Lincoln county, by Isaac W. Hayne, Harriet Eloisa and Sarah Hayne, infants, by their Guardian, and in obedience to a decree of said Court, I shall sell, at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Lincoln, on the 17th day of January next, (being Tuesday of the County Court,) a valuable Tract of Land, lying in said County, near the Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river, containing about 320 acres.

The above land is represented to be first rate as to soil, and well timbered, with a small improvement, and about 25 or 30 acres of fresh cleared ground.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm would do well to view the premises, and attend the sale.

Conditions.—one and two years credit bond and approved security required. By order of the Court.

JNO. D. HOKE, Clerk and Master

Nov 15, 1831 6 5

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Margaret his wife Nancy Billings, Christian Billings and Elizabeth Billings by her next friend Michael Billings vs.

David Billings, John Smith & Frederick Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd. Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is on motion, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, do appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 24th Monday in February next, there and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set down for hearing ex parte. — Fayetteville April, 1st 1832

Fall & Winter Goods

PACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves. November, 2d 1831. 96 f

To Saddlers

AND

Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON, BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95 f

The Tennessee Spinner.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.
72 f E. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

J. SCOTT having bought out the interest of A. W. Brandon in their concern (Scott & Brandon) at Cheraw, will be happy to supply

at who may want Goods on good terms, either by wholesale or retail with Dry Goods and Groceries of every description. In all instances selling for Cash or country produce. The highest market price will be given for country produce in Cash or in exchange for Goods.
October 22, 1831. 94 f

All produce intended for the Charleston market, or to pass through the hands of H. W. Conner & Co. Charleston will be carefully stored and forwarded, also packages of every kind for any quarter of the world received and forwarded to order by JNO SCOTT, Agent at Cheraw of H. W. CONNER & CO.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital of Joint Stock in the State Bank of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, son of Rowan County N. C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to have duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG,

Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS

OAKES, sr., dec'd.

12:10

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRADAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOCH.

Charleston Sept. 25, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

J. B. C.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself Nicholas demus, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13 f JACOB REINHART, Jailor.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO or THREE apprentices to the Carriage Making business, of good moral character, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken by
J. HARRIS & SHAWER. Salisbury, N. C.

GOOD WRITING PAPER

FOR sale here by the quire or ream, cheap for Cash.

Printed and Published by **WILLIAM B. EDDY**,
Caretaker of the Laws of the State.

WASINGTON, HOWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1832

[VOL. XII., NO. 606.]

From the Newport (N. H.) Eagle.
FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.
Founded on fact.

Captain Slow at length thought this was the time to 'do or die'; and he attempted to speak, but his heart seemed to fly up in his throat and stop his utterance.

ounds sterling; about one thirteenth of the national debt. This house was established at Frankfurt (Germany) by Arnheim Rotschild's child, who died in 1812 leaving his business to his son, who died

ANTHONY SWEETTHISTLE.
P. S. A friend at my shoulder,
suggests that my invitation will be
fruitless—as unmarried ladies never
are more than nineteen.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, two-thirds leave the occupation of the agriculturist for other employments. In this case it might be considered that the employment of the husbandman is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable, which is useful and virtuous. It is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blessed. It is that on which every thing depends. True it is laborious; but, then, labor brings heat, and health is the fountain of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is the condition of independence. His little dominion is his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim or caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of summer's noon and by the long winter's evening fire, he has much time for his newspapers and his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday last says:

Miners' & Farmers' Journal

Sagacity.—The Caroline, fr
Calcutta, recently wrecked near the
mouth of the D-lawre, had on board
an Elephant. After the vessel was
abandoned by human beings, she was
hailed from the beach, and the Ele
phant, conscious of being the only liv
ing thing on board, answered by
tremendous noise. This notice, u
animal was afterwards launched
the surf, and reached the
alive.

RAIL ROAD.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner of Thursday remarks:—"At this very moment, when a Laplandish atmosphere is turning to ice every Canal and river in the land, the well-filled cars are gliding over our Railroad at the rate of ten miles an hour, whilst the horse-path, frozen to a diamondine hardness, and as even though not as smooth, as glass, seem

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Mangum presented the petition of Lewis Leroy, of Washington, North Carolina, praying for the remission of the extra duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828, on a quantity of molasses imported by Lewis Leroy, jun. in his lifetime. Referred.

The following resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Holmes.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all the instructions of collectors of the Customs and their officers, in respect to the British Colonial Trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President of the 6th of October, 1820.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill to authorize the mounting and equipping of a part of the army of the United States.

Mr. Benton explained the object and expediency of the proposed measure, and moved to fill the blank for the appropriation with 25,000 dollars; which after some inquiries by Mr. Smith, and reply by Mr. Benton, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill making an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for carrying on the armament of fortifications.

[The annual appropriation has heretofore been 100,000 dollars. The present bill was introduced by Mr. Smith on January, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which committee reported the bill with a recommendation that it be rejected. Accordingly when the bill came up to day—]

Mr. Benton (Chairman of the military Committee) moved its indefinite postponement. He stated (in the course of the debate) that the committee had submitted the bill to the Secretary of War, who returned it, with the intimation that the department made no objections to its passage, but declined recommending it.

A debate of some length and interest ensued on the bill, in which it was strenuously advocated by Mr. Smith, and was opposed by Mr. Hayne, who, with the view of giving the greatest emphasis to the decision of the question, and of placing the sense of the Senate on record, called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement, it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Dickinson, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Haman, Holmes, Hull, Holmes, Kuss, Mangum, Mason, Miller, More, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bibb, Dallas, Dudley, Johnson, Knight, Sillsbee, Smith—7.

So the Bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1832; which was twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, ordered by Mr. Blair of Tenn. on Thursday last, proposing the appointment of a Committee "to inquire into the expediency of distributing (according to population) the proceeds of the public lands amongst the several States and Territories."

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, suggested a substitute for the resolution which was as follows:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing an uniform system of gradually closing up the sale of the public lands now in market, or that may be hereafter brought into market: Also, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, after the payment of the public debt to the promotion of national objects."

This was accepted by Mr. Blair as a substitute for his resolution.

Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, moved to strike out all the resolution after the word Resolved, and insert the following:

"That the Committee on the public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating one third of the proceeds, of the future sales of the public lands, to objects of internal improvement within the States in which said lands are sold, and that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating (after the national debt is paid) one third of the proceeds of said land sales, for the construction of roads and Canals, from the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, to the commercial cities of the Atlantic; and of appropriating the remaining third of said proceeds for

purposes of education; the works or objects of improvements to be designated or approved by Congress, and the money to be expended under the authority of the States in which said improvements are made."

Mr. Carson of N. C. made a few remarks to show that the acts of the several States, had immovably settled the manner of distributing among the several States the proceeds from them (after the payment of the public debt,) and that Congress could not, by any legislation, depart from that mode.

Mr. Mercer went into an argument, and referred to the acts of session, also to show that the States which ceded the lands to the United States had prescribed the application of the proceeds from their sale, after the payment of the public debt, the objects and mode of which application he explained at large. He had, however, no objection to the second branch of the proposed inquiry; but strenuously opposed any new system of land laws, or new mode of disposing of the public domain, the present being, in his opinion, the wisest that had ever been, or could be, devised by the wisdom of man—the beneficent effects of which he briefly pointed out, in contrast with the evils which prevailed in those of the new States east of Ohio, where a different system had been pursued.

When Mr. M. concluded his remarks, Mr. Blair of Tenn. rose; but the hour for considering resolutions had expired, and the debate was suspended.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, on Thursday last, as yesterday modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Vinton—the question, being on the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr. Duncan, spoke in favor of his amendments at some length, going also into the merits of the question. McDuffie, in reply, remarked on the inappropriateness of discussing the merits of a resolution, on a mere question of reference. He had not proceeded far, however, before the time allotted to the consideration of Resolutions had expired.

State Legislature.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, from the Committee to which was referred the Bill to incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company, reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment which had for its object to make the Stockholders liable for their individual capacity, for the debts of the company—which motion was negatived. The Bill was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to incorporate the Catawba Gold Mining Company, also passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, whose duty it is to examine into the state and condition of the Treasury, made a detailed report, concluding with a Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to open a new set of books for the purpose of entering a true and accurate statement of the bonds given for the purchase of Cherokee lands, which came up to his possession on the 26th December 1830. Read the first time.

Mr. Browning, from the Committee on Military affairs, to which was referred the Bill to establish a Militia Company in Buncombe county, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of reporting a general Bill upon the subject, made a report thereon accompanied by a Bill giving the power to Regimental Courts Martial of laying off and altering the several Captains' districts within their Regiment, which was read the first time.

Mr. Guinn presented the following Resolutions which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, speaking the feelings and opinions of the people of North Carolina do approve of the Administration of General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Resolved further, that this General Assembly knowing that the confidence reposed by the people of the State of North Carolina, in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. A. Jackson, President of the United States, so far from being diminished, has increased, do, (and in this, they only respond to the feelings and wishes of their fellow citizens of the State) recommend him to the people of the United States for re-election to the high and elevated situation which he now holds with so much honor to himself and benefit to his country.

The Bill altering the laws in respect to the allotment of widows' dower, passed its third reading 47 to 18, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to procure a certain amount of specie change, was also ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the relief of the citizens of

this State, was also ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 31 to 22.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Spaight, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of altering, amending or entirely repealing the act of 1823, regarding Executors and Administrators, reported that a Bill embracing the object of the Resolution having already passed the Senate, it is unnecessary to legislate further upon the subject. Concurred in.

A balloting was had for Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, of the 10th Brigade and 5th Division, and resulted in the choice of Henry Fullenwider as Colonel, and John D. Hoke, as Lieut. Col.

The engrossed Bill to authorize the erection of Mills on Big Ivey Creek, in Buncombe county, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Jan. 2.

Petition presented. By Mr. Caldwell, of Abolam Simonton of Iredeil. Referred.

Bills presented. By Mr. Seawell, concerning corporations, the officers and managers of corporations and trustees of funds for public purposes. By Mr. Guinn, to amend and explain an act passed in the year 1823, ch. 50, entitled "An act to erect that section of country commonly called the Cherokee purchase into a separate county."

The first of these was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed, and the second read the first time.

Mr. Allen presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint select committee of twelve—six from each House, and three of each House to be Eastern Members, and three to be Western Members, so as to make six of Eastern Members and six of Western Members; and for said Committee to take the resolutions for a Convention as introduced in each House and report some plan that will be agreeable to all.

Mr. McFarland moved that the Resolution be laid upon the table—not carried. Mr. Wilson moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House, with the resolution on the subject of a Convention—not carried. Mr. Matthews moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 41—Nays 15.

The Bill to repeal an act reducing the number of Petty musters to two in a year, passed in 1827, was read the second time and rejected, Ayes 26—Nays 25.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Dick, to incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company. Read the first time.

The Bill from the House of Commons, to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the first time. Mr. Allen moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived, 40 to 21, and the Bill ordered to a second reading.

Nearly the whole of the sitting of to-day was consumed in the consideration of the Bill for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes and slaves—the Bill more effectually to suppress and prevent the running away of Slaves, in this State, and the Bill to prevent Slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental, Battalion and Company musters, Camp-meetings and Election grounds. After various attempts to amend them, they were ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Edmonston, from the select Committee, to which was referred the petition of William Parker, of Haywood, reported a Resolution in his favor which was read the first time.

Mr. Hart, from the Committee on the Patrol Laws, reported a Bill for the better regulation of the Patrol, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail-road Company, was read the third time. Mr. Outlaw proposed to amend the bill by adding the following proviso: "Provided, that any application on the part of said Company to the Federal Government, for an appropriation of money or subscription of stock thereto, shall amount to a forfeiture of their charter." This amendment was rejected, only 31 voting in the affirmative. The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Cape-Fear and Yadkin Rail-road Company, was also read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Outlaw moved that the Resolutions, heretofore laid on the table, relating to the public Lands of the United States, be now considered. They were accordingly

read, debated and ordered to be engrossed. The Resolution to amend the act of 1823, relating to Executors and Administrators, was read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed. The Bill to amend and explain an act passed in the year 1823, ch. 50, entitled "An act to erect that section of country commonly called the Cherokee purchase into a separate county," was read the first time.

The Bill to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the lands of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the third time. After several efforts at amendment which were lost, the question was put upon its passage and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 63—Nays 16.

The Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, was read the second time and rejected, 67 to 57. Considerable debate arose on this Bill, in which Messrs. Henry, Barringer, Bevard and Clayton advocated, and Messrs. Gaston, O'Brien, Toole and Pittman opposed its passage.

The Bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within this State, in the free white man thereof, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. C. Wooten, was postponed until the 4th March next, by a vote of 64 to 53.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Bills presented. By Mr. Robertson, to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from owning or carrying guns in this State. By Mr. Gaston, to allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory Judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. By the same, in aid of the North Carolina Central Rail Road, and Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Companies (authorizes the employing of an Engineer on behalf of the State, to survey routes for the respective Rail Roads.) By Mr. Hartley, to authorize Wardens of the Poor to hold property for the benefit of the Poor.

These Bills were severally read the first time. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company and the Charlotte Gold Mining Company. They were advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Pearson, and Henry, and opposed by Mr. Sawyer, but finally passed their second reading by a large vote.

Monday, Jan. 2.

The bill to establish two Banks—one by the name and style of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina and the other by the name and style of the Merchants' Bank of North Carolina, was read the second time. Mr. Townsend moved that said Bills be indefinitely postponed. On this motion considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gaston, Henry, and Mebane took part for and Messrs. Pearson, Weaver, Pittman, and Townsend against the Bill. The motion to postpone, ultimately prevailed, by a vote of 34 to 39.

The Bill to establish a Bank by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of Albemarle, was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Emmett, indefinitely postponed.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bills presented. By Mr. Edmonston, to compensate Justices of the Peace, in the county of Haywood, for their services. By Mr. Calloway, declaring valid all grants for land issued by this State where the owners have been chain carriers in surveying the same.

These bills passed their first reading. Mr. Sumner, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred the enquiry whether titles to real estate can be tried on petitions for partition, reported a bill to provide for the partition of lands, tenements and hereditaments held in common. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.—Yeas 58—Nays 21.

About twenty bills of a private nature had their second and third reading, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Bills presented. By Mr. Pearson, to incorporate the Kowan Troopers. Read the first time.

Mr. Henry from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported, a Bill to authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel Plaintiffs in certain cases, to give security for the costs of suit. Read the first time.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the Resolutions, submitted some days since, for the purpose of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. After sitting in committee of the Whole, Mr. Haywood in the Chair, until about 3 o'clock, progress was reported and leave granted to sit again.

Fearful Fact!—According to the last census, there are 335,192 more males between the ages of 20 and 30, than there are females between 15 and 20! Young bachelors, therefore, cannot be too active in supplying themselves with helpmates.

N. Y. Eve. Jour.

Progress of the Free Trade Doctrines.—In the House of Representatives, the doctrine of free trade, as a principle of the American system, was discussed in a debate which avowed the doctrines of the free trade system. The debate was a long and interesting one. The free trade doctrine was advocated by Messrs. Bell, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Dickinson, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Haman, Holmes, Hull, Holmes, Kuss, Mangum, Mason, Miller, More, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins—31.

This is a respectable array truly, but large as the list is, we very much doubt whether it includes the whole number of journals friendly to the true doctrine of commercial legislation. We are most surprised at the number in Ohio, and Pennsylvania. "Three years ago," asks the B. of the Constitution, "where was the paper north of the Potomac, (out of the cities of New York, Salem and Boston) or in the western country, that manifestly opposed the American System? With the exception of one which subsequently fell into the wake of Mr. Clay, and grew cold in the cause, we cannot call to mind a single example. In the great State of Pennsylvania, as far as we can learn, there is not a single paper that was not opposed to free trade, with the exception of the Philadelphia Gazette, which with the best disposition, then stood neutral in the cause." The Gazette is now on the list of the efficient champions of liberty, of commerce, and unshackled industry. In the State of Ohio, the Newark Advocate, two or three years since, was the first which hoisted the free trade flag. It has now six coadjutors, one of which is in Cincinnati, one in Marietta, and one in Zanesville.

Fifty newspapers in the States north of the Potomac and west of the Alleghany, engaged in support of liberal opinions on this much contested question, most of them established where three years ago not a voice was raised against the restrictive system, show an important change in public opinion, without the aid of which no party can be sustained. We have little doubt that the free trade doctrine, the true doctrine for the farmer, will be long be generally received in the rich agricultural regions of the west, which have nothing to gain by restrictions on commerce, but much to lose. The Banner of the Constitution, by furnishing with correct information on the subject, both the public and the conductors of newspapers, who had given the question but little of their attention, has done much to hasten this desirable result. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

TO THE EDITOR.

New England, Dec. 17, 1831.

Dear Sir: Political economy is forced upon me, by my love of justice and good government, and by my dread of seeing a repetition of all those iniquities which I have witnessed in a long residence in Spain the nursery of restriction and monopoly; and in France, where every scheme for regulating and controlling human action, has been agitated in a thousand forms, by the successors of the Colberts and Law's. You will, however, give me credit for some zeal in the cause, since I have continued in the good fight without intermission, and without change, since 1819: as a skirmisher it is true, but ever ready to meet the enemy, even the Hector and Achilles of our adversaries, Matthew Carey not excepted. The cause of truth is on the advance here, and all the world over, in spite of the most formidable enemy that ever assailed it, viz. Fashion. That it should have been fashionable in old and corrupt Governments, whose very existence depends on corruption and political heresy, to hide the truth from the people is not surprising. But that men who boast of having all the religion and morality of society, living under the happy reign of laws, should attempt to deceive the people, and imitate a policy which we have till now condemned, is truly astonishing. That truth is powerful, will appear most strikingly, when we consider how small were our means to bring it to light, and the progress we have made. Our individual labors, in several remote corners, have been arduous and invidious; all who have resisted this tide of error and corruption, have made bitter enemies of the powerful men of the land. I believe that all these scattered efforts would have been in vain, without the concentration of force which your useful paper brought about.

The following paragraph in the Message of Governor M'Arthur, to the Legislature of Ohio, now in session, says, as the N. Y. American very justly observes, great credit to the manliness and good sense of the Governor:

"Having myself experienced much inconvenience and frequent embarrassment from the want of a more liberal education I feel more sensibly the great importance of securing to the rising generation the benefits of instruction; and I most earnestly recommend to you, gentlemen, a continuation of those laudable efforts, which have hitherto characterized our Legislature for the promotion of education."



JANUARY 1832

The address of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of the United States, to the Senate, on the 10th inst., is a most able and eloquent exposition of the principles of the Union, and is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the day. It is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the day. It is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the day.

The President is abused in unmeasured terms for saving, in his inaugural address, that Mr. Adams' administration was imbecile and corrupt. The President only echoed the voice of a large majority of the people of the United States. It was imbecile, inasmuch as it crippled our commerce and fettered our foreign relations and produced the most marked dissatisfaction at home. It was corrupt, when it came into office by bargain and treachery. It had its existence in violation of the constitution of the United States. So the declaration of the President was true and just. A loud complaint is made in this address about the recall of ministers, whereby the government was subjected to an enormous expense. We ask, if the nation would have been satisfied that it should be represented by men whose views accorded with the preceding administration, which had lost us a large proportion of our most profitable commerce, and had embroiled us in altercations with the English government, from the effects of which we have not yet, and probably never will recover. Better, by a great deal, that we should spend a few thousands, to get millions of lost treasure back again. It is the universal practice in all governments, and has been pursued in this country, without exception, where an administration differed in its policy from the preceding one. It is right and it is indispensable.

A reference is made to the change of ministers at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of committing to paper a known and wilful falsehood. The following is the language of the address, after stating the necessity of an efficient minister at the court when Russia and Poland were engaged in hostilities:—"A distinguished citizen, who had, for many years, with extraordinary credit and success represented the nation at St. Petersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the legation left in a wholly uncertain state." What is the state of Mr. Middleton's recall? It was done, deliberately & reluctantly at his own request. The Clay party attempt to throw blame on the President for permitting a man, who had been absent from his country for many years, to return, when he signified it to be his wish to do so. The President could not control Mr. Middleton's wishes, and it would have been indelicate in him to have attempted it.

We could mention & refute many other falsehoods contained in that address, but we have already compassed too long upon the patience of our readers. We will barely add that all such attempts to write Mr. Clay into power will be as fruitless, as were the efforts made by the same party to retain his quondam partner John Q. Adams in the Presidential chair. The motley crew which Mr. Clay has gathered around him are too well known, manage their efforts to disguise themselves by tacking to their names "National Republicans." They are Federalists and all their attempts to conceal the fact will only make it appear more manifest.

The tenderness which the National Republicans have manifested towards the Anti-Masons, since they overlooked Henry Clay, has been very remarkable. A fond and indulgent father would not have used more extravagant terms of endearment towards a refractory and prodigal son, than have been thrown out by the Clay prints to the anti-masons. They were utterly confounded at the unlooked for course of this new political sect, and still more at the unexpected acceptance of the Candidate of their choice. Mr. Wirt had hitherto been regarded as a staunch, and unflinching friend of Henry Clay, and the readiness with which he consented to become the candidate of the anti-masons struck all parties with amazement. Mr. Wirt avowed, and Mr. Clay so apostate mason, how could they pass by the latter and select the former, is the wonder of the National Republicans! They seemed to be strongly impressed with the belief that Mr. Wirt had some selfish views to gratify. Perhaps jealousy of Mr. Clay and the strength of the passion of ambition in his bosom induced him to be beforehand with his rival, and thus

prevent his domination by the National Republicans, which would have been the consequence of a coalition with the Anti-Masons. Mr. Wirt was induced to do this, because he had been disappointed in the National Republican cause. The National Republicans, however, were very hard to make the forces of the Anti-Masons with their own, a late move, in which the hand of Mr. Clay is visible. It is a move which indicates the tendency to effect this. The Secretary of the Lexington Lodge has lately published a statement, that Mr. Clay intended that he withdraw from that lodge in 1832. This is to work upon the Anti-Masons. What shallow artifice! Does this prove that Mr. Clay has deserted the Masons? This act of Mr. Clay may be accounted for without supposing that it was a total abandonment of the Masons. Mr. Clay went to Washington to reside permanently, immediately after his withdrawal from the Lexington Lodge. No longer a member of Lexington he could not be a member of a society in a place from which he was several hundred miles removed, and where his name was stricken from the rolls of the lodge. Did that withdrawal disbar him from becoming a member of another lodge? We are no masons, but we can imagine what a man may withdraw from one lodge and become a member of another. We are no friends of this political act of Anti-Masons, not more so than Mr. Clay pretends to be. But we like to see the truth told and abuse exposed. This movement was a deliberate attempt to create the false impression that Mr. Clay is opposed to Masonry, because he withdrew from the Lexington Lodge, when the time and circumstances would induce the belief, that it was a matter of necessity as he changed his abode. Mr. Clay is a mason and a friend of the masons, and we think none the less of him for it. Masonry or Anti-Masonry, in our opinion, has nothing to do with a man's politics. But let the Anti-Masons, who are of a contrary opinion know the truth. Do not attempt to inveigle them into the support of Henry Clay. Should Mr. Wirt withdraw, let each man of his party make up his opinion, with the light of truth to direct him.

The convention resolutions introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Whittaker, have been indefinitely postponed, by a majority of 13 votes. So our Eastern brethren, if they deserve that appellation, are determined to rivet the chains of our subjection. We must no longer ask the legislature for a convention, but we must ask it of the people. Let us do this, and then we shall see whether a majority or a minority shall rule over the destiny of the people of this State. The people have the power to go into convention and we trust they will no longer delay to do so; it is the only course which they can take, that will redeem the State from the fate which hangs over it.

Mr. Berrien has published a letter in the Savannah Georgian, vindicating his self from the charge of supporting the administration of Gen. Jackson, for selfish purposes. He says he supports the administration upon principle, and that personally he entertains the same sentiments towards the President now as he expressed in his address to the public last spring. This speaks loudly for the administration; it speaks loudly for the independence and magnanimity of Mr. Berrien. He shows that he is willing to sacrifice his private feelings upon the altar of the public good.

The Legislature it is expected will rise this day (Monday). Another bill has been introduced in the Senate, for an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol, at Raleigh. It is thought that it will fail.

We take the advice of the correspondent of the Catawba Journal for what it is worth and that is "just nothing at all." We care as little for him and his decent communication, as we do for the "fair and credit" bank, of which he is the apologist.

Stephen Girard has given no legacies exceeding \$10,000, except two, one of \$50,000 and another of \$20,000. He has endowed a school in Philadelphia, with a donation of \$2,000,000 of dollars. His whole fortune has been estimated at six millions.

The talented Editor of the Columbia Times Isaac W. Hayne, Esq. has relinquished the conduct of that paper.

A new paper has lately made its appearance in New York, called the "Billboard Journal." Its name indicates the object of its publication.

A very destructive fire occurred at Macon in Georgia on the 23d ult.—nearly the whole town was destroyed.

From the subject of an Extraordinary fire at Raleigh, it will be seen, that the city of Raleigh has been visited by another and full conflagration.

Saturday, Jan. 7, 1832. Another destructive fire! We are under the painful necessity of announcing to the public another heavy calamity which has befallen our City. About 4 o'clock this morning the City was awake for their beds by the cry of fire! It was soon found to have broken

out in the Millinery Store of the Messrs Polliam, on the West side of Fayetteville Street, and spread the flames with their fire engine, and the fire soon extinguished, and used every exertion in their power to put a stop to the raging element. It was apparent that the only way to stop the progress of the flames, would be to blow up the House to the North and South of the Fire, which if not removed, would soon be embraced in the destruction. Several Buildings were accordingly blown up as soon as Powder could be procured for the purpose, and to this and the active exertions of the Citizens occupying the Western side of the Street in keeping the roofs and sides of their Houses covered with wet blankets, it is owing, that the whole of Fayetteville Street, and perhaps the entire City was not destroyed.

Great exertions were made to prevent the extension of the Fire beyond the Drug Store of Messrs. Williams and Haywood. For this purpose, the Market House was pulled down, but all was in vain; the flames reached the large Store of Mr. B. B. Smith, the Post Office, and several Houses on Hargett Street, which were all destroyed. But the Store next to the Post Office occupied by Messrs. Turner and Hughes, booksellers, being blown up, as well as some other outbuildings on John Stuart's lot, the fire was there arrested, and his dwelling house saved.

The occupants of the Stores nearest to the one in which the Fire commenced, had no time to save their goods, and the loss sustained nearly the whole of their Stock in Trade; three more respectively situated were fortunate enough to save the greater part of their Stock. It is a sad fact, that this calamity is by no means nearly the same spot, and had some extension, as the great Fire which consumed our City in May 1816. The only difference is, that the large House at the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets, then owned by John Marshall, was destroyed, and in the present case, a large House in the same situation, occupied by his son escaped the flames.

It is not at present known how the Fire originated. The occupants of the Store are confident that no fire was on the earth when they left it the preceding evening.

Several Members of the Legislature were particularly active in their exertions to stop the progress of the Fire. To mention names, might be invidious; we therefore forbore to do so, much praise cannot be bestowed on the good population, who used every exertion in their power to be serviceable on the occasion.

It is impossible, in the confusion incident to such a calamity, to ascertain with absolute certainty the precise loss sustained by each individual; but we submit some statement of the loss as we are enabled to gather, and will in our next paper, publish some additional particulars which may be deemed interesting.

Matthew Shaw, two vacant stores, Dwelling House and Kitchen.

Francis Shaw, three stores, occupied by William Tucker, Messrs Polliam, and Henry Hardie, a Dwelling House also occupied by Mr. Hardie with several out-houses.

William Thompson, a store, Dwelling House and out-houses, with part of his Millinery, and Cabinet Furniture Stock, supposed loss \$2,500.

John Primrose, store, with almost his entire stock of Goods, some money, &c. Loss \$10,000 at least.

William F. Clark, two stores and Dwelling House, occupied by himself and Mrs. Wyland, and a large portion of his Saddlery and Plated Ware, supposed loss \$500.

John B. H., a large store, occupied by George Simpson & Co.

Williams and Haywood, two stores on Fayetteville Street and one on Hargett Street, with a considerable part of the contents of their Drug Store.

B. B. & R. Smith, the large two story store, occupied by the former.

B. B. Smith, the two story house occupied as the Post Office—also a part of his Stock of Goods.

John Stuart, two stores occupied by Turner and Hughes and Wm. Stanger, the former as a Books store and the latter as a Shoe Store. His Dwelling House also injured.

John S. Babreau a vacant store, on Hargett Street.

James Cook, do. do. do.

Harris and Malone, a large two story Grocery, just erected, with a large portion of its contents.

Richard Smith, a small Grocery, occupied by Jordan Wible.

Beauclerk Hagas, a two story Grocery.

L. W. Holloman, a two story Grocery, occupied by Marshall Betts; also a Blacksmith Shop unroofed.

Richard Roberts, a two story Grocery, and about \$300 worth of its contents.

Joseph Betts, a Grocery Store and nearly all his stock of Goods.



MARKED, in this County on Tuesday the 10th inst., by Samuel Martin Esq. Mr. David Watson, to Miss Mary Dent.

Near Fayetteville, on Monday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Maj. Albert Torrence to Miss Sarah Ann Toomer, daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

In Davidson county, on the 20th Dec. last by Hiram Phelps, Esq. Mr. John Brindle to Miss Mary Pack.

In Clemmonsville, on Thursday the 22nd of Dec. ult. by the same, Dr. Evander Melver to Miss Eliza Clemmons, daughter of John Clemmons, Esq.

In this County, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Mr. John Harris to Miss Martha Niblock.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, JAN. 7, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	1.62 1/2 to 1.75.
Clean do.	7 to 7 1/2
Corn	45 a 50;
Oats	34 1/2 to 40;
Pork	91 a 95
Sugar	10 a 12
Coffee	10 a 12
Salt	51 1/2
Iron	5
Molasses	30
Beans	18
Tallow	8
Flour	82 1/2

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 4.	
Flour	84 1/2 a 41;
Bacon	8 a 7;
Corn	45 a 50;
Cotton	74 a 8;
Salt	75 a 80;
Iron	4 a 5;
Sugar, brown	7 50 a 9;
Coffee	14 a 15;
Molasses	37 1/2
Flour	91 50 a 1 65;
Wheat	75 a 80;
Whiskey,	35 a 40;

CAMDEN JAN. 7.	
Cotton,	74 a 84;
Corn, per bushel,	53 a;
Wheat,	75 a 80;
Flour, Camden Mills, bbl.	96;
Bacon, lb.	10 a 13;
Whiskey, per gal.	40 a 62;
Brandy, Apple,	35 a 45;
Peach,	40 a 62;

CHERAW, JAN. 7.	
Flour (from wag.) bbl.	84 a 84 1/2;
Corn	50 a 55;
Bacon	9 a 10;
Salt	75;
Cotton	8 a 8 1/2;
Brandy Peach	50;
do. Apple	35 a 40;
Molasses	37 1/2 a 45;
Pork	8 a 10;
Sugar	35 a 40;
Whiskey	35 a 40;
Wheat	75;

CHARLESTON, JAN. 7, 1832.	
Cotton	9 a 00
Cotton Barging—(Hemp	17 a 22
do. (Tow)	10 a 15
Flour—Philadelphia	53 a 64
Coffee Havana, prime,	14 a 14 1/2
do. good	11 1/2 a 13 1/2
do. middling	11 a 12
Whiskey—hhd. Penna.	37 a 38
Corn	50 a 60
Sugar	13 a 17
Salt—Liverpool	4.62 1/2 a 00

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIG will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

J. JONES.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House October 28, 1831 921

New & Desirable,

Fall & Winter Goods

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell cheap.

Those wishing to purchase with a view to sell, or to exchange their goods, will find it to their advantage to call on them. November, 3d, 1831. 96f

Land for Sale.

With subscriber, being a tract of land, situated in the town of Salisbury, 6 miles West of Salisbury. The tract contains about 100 acres of a good quality, about 180 of which are cleared. On the premises is a good dwelling house, with all the necessary out buildings. The land is situated in a healthy and a moral neighborhood. An early application is requested. The land can be viewed at any time. MATTHEW B. LOCKE. January 14-1832 38

ESTATE.

REV. JAMES MCKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the R. v. James M. McKnight, dec'd. at the November term of Iredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. 68 W. M. GRAHAM, Admr. Jan. 11th 1832.

\$5 DOLLAR REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the night of the 23d December, 1831, two Negroes, named

HURDY,

about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, very dark complexion, and has a scar about one inch long, on his forehead, which he has on at the time he was seen. He has a white fur hat, and a black leather pantaloons, and a white round coat fastened in front with two round tape strings. The above described fellow was purchased from Robert Hule, of Salisbury, N. Carolina, to which place he will probably attempt to go. JACK, about 18 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, and wore off a round coat of Bangor Card and pantaloons of the same color, and out of a different color. He was purchased from G. W. Jones, near Lenoir, Campbell county, Virginia. They will most likely travel the route via Middleville, S. C., Fayetteville, N. C., to Salisbury, N. C. A reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any safe manner that we get them. JOHN W. RAY, LEVIEZIE. January 5

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Sessions November Term 1831.

Joseph Albertson, Justice of the Peace, on this day, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of Davidson County, on the 2nd day of January next, then and there to be done, if any they have, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment and an order of the Court granted for his full demand and costs of suit. 38 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

DOGT. GILES,

HAS moved his Shop to the red office formerly occupied by his brother as clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr. Chas. Fishers.

N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 47

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY THREE FOUR Journeymen Tailors, to be employed on a constant employment and good wages will be given. THOMAS DICKSON. Salisbury, Jan. 7th 1832 51

Lost or Mistaid

THE first volume of Arough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges. No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the undersigned by returning it to him. 38

EQUITABLE.

FOR SALE HERE.

